

THE STAR GROCERY

The accompanying list will tell you the story of the prices. No special baits to get you in the store and then overcharge you on some article to get even, but constant uniformity in the lowest prices quoted. Grade of Goods always up to the standard. Correct weights always certain, and a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

2 Dozen Fresh Country Eggs 15c.

Table Fruits.

2 cans Santa Rosa Apples.....	25
2 " Santa Rosa Pears.....	25
2 " Santa Rosa Grapes.....	25
2 " Regal Peaches.....	25
2 " Cutting's Green Gages.....	25
2 " Cutting's Egg Plums.....	25
1 can White Cherries.....	15
1 can Martin & Wagner Pears.....	25
1 can Sebastapol Green Gages.....	25
1 can Sebastapol Grapes.....	25
1 can Sliced Pine Apple.....	25
1 " Santa Rosa Lemon Cling.....	15
1 can Peaches.....	15
1 can Cutting's Peaches.....	15

Eastern Can Fruits.

3 cans 3 lb. Pie Peaches.....	30
3 cans 3 lb. Apples.....	25
1 can gallon Apples.....	30
3 cans Blueberries.....	25
3 cans Blackberries.....	25
1 can Red Cherries.....	10
6 cans Gooseberries.....	65
3 cans Raspberries.....	25
1 can Strawberries.....	10
3 cans Martin & Wagner Pears.....	25
1 can gallon Peaches.....	30
3 cans 3 lb. Pine Apples.....	25

Canned Vegetables.

4 cans Vinton Corn.....	25
2 cans Bestrice Corn.....	15
2 cans Shenandoah Corn.....	15
3 cans Primrose Corn.....	25
2 cans Neotarine Corn.....	25
1 can Early June Peas.....	10
2 cans Marrowfat Peas.....	15
2 cans White Wax Beans.....	15
2 cans String Beans.....	15
2 " Lima Beans.....	15
6 " Kant Valley Potatoes.....	25
3 " Boston Baked Beans.....	25
3 " Succotash.....	25
2 " 3 lb. Pumpkins.....	25
2 " Tomatoes.....	15
5 " Green Peas.....	25
3 " Bestrice Tomatoes.....	25

California Dried and Evaporated Fruits.

2 lbs. Country Apples.....	25
3 lbs. Blackberries.....	25
1 lb. Pitted Cherries.....	15
3 lbs. Pears.....	25
2 lbs. Nectar.....	25
1 lb. Raspberries.....	25
6 lbs. Grapes.....	25
7 lbs. English Currants.....	25
3 lbs. Large Prunes.....	25
2 lbs. Silver Prunes.....	25
1 lb. Citron and Lemon Peel per lb.....	30
6 lbs. Large Raisins.....	25
2 lbs. Pitted Plums.....	25
2 lbs. Fancy Peaches.....	25
1 lb. Evaporated Apples.....	15
1 lb. Evaporated Apricots.....	17

7 bars Kirk's White Russian Soap.....	25
8 bars White Spanish Soap.....	25
No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb.....	10 1/2
California Hams, per lb.....	09
Dry Salt Bacon, per lb.....	08
4 lbs. Kingsford Corn Starch.....	25
6 lb. box Gloss Surch.....	35
12 boxes Carpet Tack.....	10
Good Scrub Brush.....	05
2 gallon pail Syrup.....	45
Large pail Jelly.....	45
2 cans Anderson's Jams.....	25
16 lbs. White Lard.....	1 00
3 cans Eagle Milk.....	50
3 lbs. Rockwood Premium Chocolate.....	30
Rockwood's Sweet Chocolate.....	05
Royal and Price's B. Powder, per lb.....	40
6 lbs. Carolina Rice.....	25
6 pkg. Arm and Hammer Soda.....	25
Kennedy's Crackers by box per lb.....	5 1/2
All kinds pkg Coffee.....	24
Crushed Java Coffee, per pkg.....	15
Lewis Life, per can.....	15
10 lbs. Sal. Soda.....	25
1 lb. Horseshoe Tobacco.....	37
1 lb. Star Tobacco.....	38

Ask and find out how cheap we are selling all brands of FLOUR.

J.S. Sproat, The Star Grocer
112 East 6th St. Tele. 252.

WAR DECLARED.

Efforts for a Peaceful Settlement of Great Northern Strike Declared Off.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—All efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Great Northern Pacific strike have been declared off, and the company and the American Railway union have begun to test their strength, and it may yet end in bloodshed. The Great Northern extends from this city to the coast with many branches in this state, and the Dakotas, and its 2,495 miles of track goes through considerable new country, where no other means of travel are to be had, and where the conditions of society allow a somewhat rough element to control affairs. The result in that section, when the road begins to run its trains with new men, will be that there will be war to the knife, and perhaps with it.

A very important side issue in this contest is the fact that the strike was declared on this city to the coast, and with many branches in this state, and the Dakotas, and its 2,495 miles of track goes through considerable new country, where no other means of travel are to be had, and where the conditions of society allow a somewhat rough element to control affairs. The result in that section, when the road begins to run its trains with new men, will be that there will be war to the knife, and perhaps with it.

Freight Wreck on the Memphis. KANSAS CITY, April 27.—An extra freight train on the Memphis railway struck a cow yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock near Hillsdale, a small town a few miles from Paola. Six loaded cars and two empties were derailed. Wilbur Serviss, who was stealing a ride, was seriously injured.

Bank Robbers Frustrated. CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 27.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Farmers' bank of Laclede, twenty miles east of here, last night. The safe containing \$3,000 was blown open, but the explosion aroused the citizens and the burglars fled without their booty.

Governors of Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 27.—Governor Stone has begun making a collection of portraits of Missouri governors which, when completed, will be hung in the grand hall of the executive mansion in the order of their service.

The new "Quick Meal" gasoline stove is the best. Every one warranted. Culver & Bailey, hardware, 945 Kansas ave.

HERE'S A WHOPPER.

Seven Oklahoma Outlaws Reported Killed and Their Bodies Mutilated.

HENNESSEY, Ok., April 27.—Farmers residing near Independence and Arapahoe, little country postoffices in the Cheyenne country, have been bothered considerably of late by an organized band of horse thieves, who have stolen over fifty head of valuable horses. Vigilance committees were organized and last Tuesday found the trail of the thieves leading in the direction of Greer county, in the Panhandle of Texas. They overtook the outlaws twenty miles from the Texas line, with ten head of stolen horses; seven outlaws were in the band. The vigilantes surrounded them in a bunch of cedars and killed five of the party and the other two surrendered. They led them to a neighboring tree, put them on two horses with their hands tied behind them and at a yell the horses dashed from under them and they swung in space.

The vigilantes then riddled their bodies with bullets and left the dead men in the forest, food for the vultures and mountain lions. This will no doubt serve as a warning to the numerous bands of outlaws and thieves in this portion of Oklahoma.

GOING TO NEBRASKA.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Will Visit Mr. Morton at Arbor Lodge.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—A special from Nebraska City says: It is understood that President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend a portion of the summer here, guests of Secretary Morton. Extensive improvements are being made on Arbor Lodge, the secretary's country place.

Baseball Scores. At St. Louis—St. Louis 10, Chicago 4. At Cincinnati—Cleveland 12, Cincinnati 4.

At Louisville—Pittsburg 3, Louisville 1.

At Baltimore—Boston 13, Baltimore 7.

At Brooklyn—Philadelphia 13, Brooklyn 3.

At Washington—New York 7, Washington 5.

At Indianapolis—Grand Rapids 18, Indianapolis 8.

At Toledo—Toledo 20, Detroit 6.

At Sioux City—Sioux City 12, Minneapolis 10.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CROOK & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & THOMAS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

SENATORS WAKE UP.

The Coxeysites at Last Make an Impression.

And the Senate is Aroused at Least.

SNOWED CLEAR UNDER.

Senator Allen's Resolution is Overwhelmingly Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the senate yesterday, Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed from North Carolina, to succeed the late Senator Vance, was sworn in.

Senator Allen's Coxeys resolution came up, and Mr. Allen stated there would be no opposition on the Democratic side to its passage.

Mr. Vest, however, opposed it. These people should be treated the same as all other citizens of the United States. If they did not violate any laws, they would not be molested, but he deprecated the introduction of such a resolution, because it intimated a want of confidence in the institutions and the laws of the land; their right to come here and visit the capitol was so plain, so evident, that any suspicion about it was a reflection on the intelligence of the country.

He was opposed to the preamble, however, if it meant to include these men who had trampled on the laws, injured private property and undertaken to secure transportation to this city by force of arms, for then he emphatically dissented from it. He declared the men who were marching to Washington would be protected in their rights, but they would have to learn to abide by the laws of the land, and if congress, for one instant, compromised with them, it would open a crevasse which would end in a flood and sweep away the nation.

He wanted to come here, whether they were employed or unemployed, to inspect the public buildings and visit congress their rights would be respected, but when they seized trains to come on, when they violated the laws of the country, they were no longer citizens, they were rebels, and the rights of the people, congress ought not to treat with them.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado entered a vigorous protest against passing the resolution. There was to-day no man who sincerely desired to work for the support of himself and his family, who could not get work, or bread to put into the mouths of himself and little ones until work could be found.

"I am tired of this talk of national demonstration," he said. "The Colorado to-day, crushed and humiliated as she is by the action of congress, I venture to say no man is suffering because he can find no work or no willing hands to assist in supporting him until work can be found for him. I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions and to ponder less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote, whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time we stood up for American manhood and the right of every man to work if he wants it, if it takes the whole army of the United States to enable him to do so. The right of every man is to enable him to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means he shall have such liberty as the law can give him with equal rights of his neighbor; the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time we had the courage to stand together against this socialism, populism and paternalism which is running riot in this country and which must end (if not crushed) in the destruction of liberties which the laws give us, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself."

A number of senators took the pains to go to Senator Wolcott, after he had concluded his remarks, and express their appreciation of what he had said.

Mr. Dolph, Republican of Oregon, stated that he agreed with what the senator from Missouri (Vest) had said, but he called attention to other objectionable features of the preamble to the resolution. No one denied the right of citizens of the United States to peaceably assemble to petition congress or to visit the capitol. His objection to the resolution lay in the fact that it was accompanied by a lying preamble, which was in effect a condemnation of the authorities of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Gray of Delaware, also condemned the resolution, even while he said he would vote for it if the preamble was omitted. He admitted he had a kindly sympathy for the vagabonds who made our roads so picturesque in summer.

Mr. Allen defended his action in introducing the resolution and spoke for some time. In the course of his speech he called these gatherings "spontaneous uprisings of American citizens against wrong and oppression."

He denied it was a socialistic movement. Whether it was Populist he did not know, because he did not know whether any Populists were engaged in it. It was, he said, a peaceable gathering of men engaged in a peaceable project.

At 1:45 o'clock, before any action had been taken on the resolution, Mr. Harris moved to take up a resolution providing that "to-morrow and until otherwise ordered, the senate shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m."

Senators Peffer and Allen objected to the pending resolution being displaced and demanded a ye and nay vote. The vote (which also showed the attitude of the senate on Mr. Allen's resolution) was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Bristow, Caffery, Call, Camden, Coke, Cullop, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Higgins, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin,

Morrill, Palmer, Pascoe, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Pugh, Rosch, Sherman, Shoup, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, Washburn, White, Woodruff—44.

Nays—Allen, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Kyle, Peffer—9.

The senate, without division, then agreed to the resolution and Mr. Harris moved to take up the tariff bill.

Mr. Higgins, Republican of Delaware, took the floor in opposition to the bill and was followed by Mr. Dolph, after which the senate adjourned.

"DOCKING" SALARIES. First Effect of Attempts to Enforce the Law in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mr. Hepburn of Iowa interposed his daily objection to the approval of the journal in the house and compelled a roll-call, which resulted in its approval—237 to nothing. The speaker appointed the following boards of visitors:

To the Military Academy—Messrs. Black of Illinois, Hatch of Missouri and Curtis of New York.

To the Naval Academy—Messrs. Meyer of Louisiana, Outhwaite of Ohio and Randall of Massachusetts.

At this point became visible the first effects of the attempt to enforce the law of 1886 to "dock" members for absence except on account of sickness.

Mr. Mahon, Republican of Pennsylvania, precipitated the matter by rising to a question of privilege and offering a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to pay members their salaries without deductions on account of absence except on account of sickness.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Kilgore and supported by several Democrats, that the resolution did not present a question of privilege.

The point was sustained by the speaker on the ground that it was a matter of law and not under the control of the house.

"But that is not the law," interjected Mr. Reed. "That," said the speaker, "is not a question for the house to decide. He asked he should decline to certify salaries unless members informed him how much salary was due them."

Another resolution was promptly offered by Mr. Mahon, declaring that the sergeant-at-arms, in the absence of any rule, has no authority to refuse members to report absences and reasons therefor. This also was ruled out of order, and an appeal was laid on the table by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Lucas (Republican) of South Dakota voted with the Democrats.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then taken up and after debate passed. The bill as passed carried \$1,513,538, a decrease of \$46,706 compared with the appropriation for the current year. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL. Will Be in the Income Tax and Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The principal changes to be made in the tariff bill, in accordance with the agreement made by the Democratic senators yesterday, are in the income tax and sugar schedules. The sugar men have begun from the first clamorous for an ad valorem instead of a specific duty, and that change has been conceded. The details have not been absolutely fixed, but there is little doubt the sugar schedule will be entirely supplanted by a new one, which will provide an uniform duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, with an addition of one-eighth of a cent for refined sugar.

The principal change in the income tax, is a provision for the limitation of the time the law shall remain in operation. It will probably be about five years. There will be no change in the rate of taxation, which will be left at 2 per cent on amounts in excess of \$4,000.

A number of changes in the rate of duty will be made in the iron schedule, in which there will be a slight advance on the rates fixed by the pending bill. Carpets, also, will secure an advance. In many cases the rates fixed in the house bill replace those of the bill reported to the senate by the finance committee.

Another material concession which will be made to the dissatisfied senators will be the restoration of the specific system in many places where the finance committee changed the house bill by the substitution of ad valorem duty.

It is understood that the entire Democratic majority of the finance committee is in hearty accord upon the wisdom of the proposed changes.

THEY CAN'T CROWD.

District Commissioners Say That the Commonwealers

Can't Assemble in the City of Washington.

LOUD TALK AND NOISE

Is the Provision That Applies to Them.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The District commissioners cast a damper over the local supporters of Coxeys' movement yesterday by refusing them permission to hold open-air meetings. It had been expected by the enthusiasts that these meetings would draw converts and cash contributions for the cause. The refusal of the commissioners was based on a law that prohibits congregating on the public streets or in the parks, or engaging in loud and boisterous talking, and they state they have no power to grant a permit.

The Coxeysites are angered at this refusal, declaring the law never was intended to apply to orderly speaking. They point to the Salvation Army meetings which are held in the streets, and to the sidewalk services of itinerant evangelists who flourish here as instances of non-obedience of the rule.

The event of the day was the advent of Citizen George Francis Train, who predicts that we are on the verge of the biggest revolution the world has ever seen, and that the Jefferson Davis matter won't be an item in comparison with the coming one.

The authorities in charge of the capitol buildings are now considering the advisability of formally surrendering their authority to the District of Columbia and asking that a sufficient protection be given by the police force of the city. This step has seemed desirable owing to the small force of capitol policemen. The latter are paid by congress, and there is no way of increasing their number. It would take too long to get through an appropriation bill for extra officers, and it has been found that contingent fund is not available for this purpose.

Major Moore of the city police force has promised ample reinforcements if necessary. But this is not accepted as entirely satisfactory. It is not yet determined the capitol buildings will be turned over to the protection of the city authorities, but one of the officials of chief authority says events are rapidly tending to that result.

The Odd Fellows' procession attempted to march through the capitol grounds yesterday, but was turned back at the entrance by the capitol police. The Odd Fellows made some remonstrance, but when assured the law permitted no exceptions they quietly submitted. The incident will doubtless prove a precedent if Coxeys attempts to invade the capitol grounds, as he has said it was his intention to do.

A NEW ARMY ON THE MARCH. Two Thousand Miners Moving on an Illinois Mining Town.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., April 27.—Yesterday afternoon a new industrial army started on the march, and before it reaches its destination the outlook is that it will be larger than all the commonwealers and industrialists of Coxeys and Kelly put together.

A big army of miners left here yesterday afternoon for Toluca, Charles Devlin's new mining town, where some 500 men are working in the mines. Nearly 2,000 men moved from this city and other miners were immediately given passage to the neighboring mining camps. Last sent a delegation of 400. Five commissary wagons were filled with food, the contribution of business men. Fred Knowles is commander-in-chief of the forces. He issued an order to the effect that no one would be allowed to carry arms. The sheriff of Marshall county, with fifty deputies, is at Toluca, awaiting the Spring valley army.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Acting Governor Gill received a dispatch from Sheriff Lenz of Marshall county, urging that the presence of the militia at Toluca is absolutely necessary to protect the miners at work at Toluca and the property of the company, stating that 3,000 strikers of all nationalities were on the march for that place. The dispatch was also signed by the mayor and city officials and officers of the mining company. The governor declined to order out the troops, but left the city at midnight for the scene, telegraphing the sheriff of his coming.

APPROACHING A CRISIS. Serious Trouble With Kelly's Army is Anticipated.

ADAIR, Iowa, April 27.—The Rock Island officials anticipate serious trouble with the industrial army to-day.

About 9 o'clock last night Yardmaster Hamilton of the Des Moines railroad took several assistants and distributed through Kelly's camp a circular signed by Division Superintendent Stillwater, which says in part:

"Threats have been made that a train of this company will or may be seized by parties in the Rock Island yard or on the line, for the purpose of running the same over the tracks of this company, notice is hereby given that in case any such seizure occurs and an attempt is made to run such train on the tracks of this company, for the safety of public travel and of our employees, the passage of such train will be obstructed, the usual danger signals will be displayed at points of obstruction, and any train running in opposition to such signals or notice will be the peril of the parties operating, or upon the same."

The men clustered around the campfires to read the notices and the air was soon filled with denunciations of the road and its officials. Kelly was highly incensed over the action of the company. "This is an attempt," said he, "to incite my men to riot, to make them seize a train. That is the railroad's only hope. They must make us lawless or their plans to stop us will fail. We will not seize a train. We will get it at Des Moines without seizure."

Lawyer-Preacher Commits Suicide. NEWBARK, Ok., April 27.—Yesterday morning A. H. Lee, a prominent citizen of Parker, committed suicide after being on a spree for several weeks. Lee was a Christian minister, but at the time was practicing law. His death was due to strychnine, of which he took thirty grains.

Three Vigilants Killed and Three Bandits Reported Wounded. WICHITA, Kan., April 27.—A dispatch from Coal Creek, Ind. Ter., says that a party of bandits, supposed to be the Dalton gang, encountered a posse of vigilants near there and had a terrible fight. Three of the bandits were wounded, one mortally. Three of the vigilants, William Ross, John Hall and James Hammond, were killed, and others wounded, but not fatally.

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